

Political (except appointments) - 1913.

CONTINUE TO 'JIM CROW' CLERKS AT WASHINGTON

An Age Representative Finds
That Conditions Have
Improved But Little

WOMEN VISITORS INSULTED

Are Not Permitted to Use Rest Room in
the District Building—Other Evidences
of Discrimination.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-18-13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—An investigation made by a representative of THE AGE discloses the fact that the reports published in several friendly daily papers that the Democrats had seen the error of their segregation policy and had changed conditions is not wholly true.

In some departments the tendency to segregate colored clerks has been stopped, but separate toilets still greet colored clerks in the Postoffice, Treasury and other departments.

In the District Building instructions have been given not to indicate to colored women visitors that the rest room for all females is on the first floor. The second floor is only open to them.

In the Treasury Department the "Jim Crow" signs are down, but separate toilets still abound.

In the Postoffice Department, where the Republican Auditor Kram is said to be the pioneer in segregation, a few small changes have been made.

"I have not seen any marked abatement in segregation in the office of Auditor for the Postoffice Department," a high-grade colored clerk told a representative of THE AGE. "It is true that colored men work with a few white men, but you never see a colored clerk working in the same room with a white female clerk. John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, started this segregation business, and it soon spread to other departments. The change for the better has been slight."

WE NEED A WATCHMAN IN WASHINGTON.

We need a watchman in the City of Washington, an organized body of trained and faithful men who will keep an eye on the Federal Congress and the measures proposed or acted upon in it affecting the life, liberty and property of the Negro people, and who will not allow such measures to be proposed, acted upon in committee and voted upon

in either or both houses, without contesting such action at every

We should not need such a body of men in Washington, where we have some 100,000 men and women, who have enjoyed for fifty years the highest and best opportunities of education and the broadest and most liberal opportunities for business development and enrichment—opportunities superior in every respect to those enjoyed by us in any other equal area in the country.

We have plenty of organizations in Washington, but they are of fraternal, beneficial or social character, with here and there one of a political character which began nowhere, leads nowhere and ends nowhere but none to care for

the rights of life, liberty and property of the race, as these are affected and developed in the often venomous and vituperative daily newspapers and in the Federal Congress and courts.

Take the following vital action in the House of Representatives, February 10, as illustrating what we mean, in a special dispatch to the New York Times:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Without even the formality of debate the House of Representatives to-day adopted the Hardwick bill prohibiting the intermarriage of whites with Negroes, or Mongolians, in the District of Columbia. Almost every State has a law prohibiting such marriages, and the feeling generally among House members is that the Nation's capital should be in line with the general sentiment of the States on this subject.

This Hardwick bill does not appear to have gone through the usual routine of reference to and consideration by appropriate committee. It should not be allowed to get through the Senate in like manner. We should have some senator who would move its reference to committee; if we have not, we should poll the senators and find out why not. If it is so referred, we should have a committee of lawyers who will insist that they be heard against the measure. Certainly we have plenty of lawyers in Washington to undertake the work.

The brutal, vulgar Congressman Roddenbury of Georgia, in recent discussion of phases of this question on the floor of the House of Representatives, admitted that the Federal Constitution would have to be amended to legalize the separate marriage laws of the states, but no such amendment is needed to legalize such law in the District of Co-

lumbia, which is under the immediate legislative and governmental control and regulation of the Congress.

It is not a question of the desire of Negroes to marry white men or women; it is a question of the constitutional right of the Negro to do so; the same as the right to vote, to equal accommodation on land and sea, to buy and sell and live and rent anywhere, and the like, denial or abridgment of any of which by the states is prohibited by the federal constitution "on account of race, color or previous condition." We must wake up and fight for our constitutional and manhood rights as others fight for theirs, or in the end we shall have none to possess or to fight for for a possession.

SEGREGATION STILL IN

The NEW YORK AGE. 9-11-13

As will be seen by the following order issued in the Treasury Department, segregation is still in force. While, as we stated in our news items some days ago, the signs have been painted out, the order remains in force.

The order follows:

To Superintendents and Chiefs of Divisions.

Gentlemen: Referring to the notice of July 15 last, to the effect that toilet rooms for the exclusive use of colored employees have been provided in the northeast corner, basement floor, of the Treasury building, you are advised that information has been received from the chief clerk's office that said order is still in force. Please notify any of the employees of your respective divisions who may be affected thereby.

Acting Executive Officer.

It will be noted further, that according to the above order no one in the Treasury Department seems to have been brave enough to sign his name to the order. "Acting officer" in this case is meant to hide a cowardly act. The race, however, holds the Wilson Administration responsible. That is where the responsibility rests, and the colored people throughout the country cannot and will not be deceived.

WHO ISSUED "JIM CROW" ORDER?

S. N. Y. A. 4-7-13

Senator Clapp Presents Bill
Asking That an Investigation Be Held

BILL UPSETS DEMOCRATS

Some Colored Clerks in Department
Said to be Getting "Cold
Feet" and Are not so Clamorous as a Month Ago.

PATTERSON IS DENOUNCED

Cuts a Pathetic Figure by Withdrawing
Name After it Has Been Sent to Senate
as Register of the Treasury.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—After the disgusting spectacle of Adam I. Patterson, the colored lawyer of Oklahoma, withdrawing his name, declining the appointment as Register of the Treasury, the colored residents of the capital city have been temporarily put in good humor by a resolution presented by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, demanding an investigation to determine who is responsible for the order to segregate the clerks in the Post Office Department.

It is said that the Post Office Department is badly frightened over the Clapp resolution, as those responsible for the "Jim Crowing" of Government employees know full well that they would be the laughing stock of the country were their un-American tactics fully exposed.

The Democrats in the Senate, having already been placed in an embarrassing position by such menaces to the count as Vardaman, Tillman and Hoke Smith are not at all pleased with the prospect of having a "Jim Crow" investigation and are doing all in their power to throttle the heroic attempt of Senator Clapp to stop segregation in the departments at Washington.

Senator Clapp's resolution follows:

Whereas it is reported that there has been a segregation order issued by some unknown source or authority in the Post Office Department; and

Whereas the clerks and employees have worked together peacefully for over fifty years; and

Whereas the said segregation order will cost the Government of the United States over \$150,000: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be, and they are hereby, authorized to inquire into and to report by what authority the said segregation order was issued and what necessity, if any, exists for such order in the executive department after fifty years of perfect peace among the employees of the department, which order makes it very inconvenient for the clerks.

Self Respecting Negroes to Give Clapp Support.

It is reported that the charge that colored clerks are being "Jim Crowed" in the Treasury Department is to be also investigated. Already, however, some of the colored clerks who were protesting against discrimination a month ago are getting "cold feet," and are disposed to keep their mouths shut. They would rather be humiliated and kicked about than lose their jobs. To them principle means nothing, but money everything. The substantial Negroes in Washington and throughout the country are expected to strongly support Senator Clapp in his fight against "Jim Crowism."

Even the colored Democrats are not backward in condemning the infantile course pursued by Adam E. Patterson when he found there would be some opposition to his confirmation as Register of the Treasury. Patterson's withdrawal stunt has not caused those disposed to be friendly to have increased respect for the race.

In all fairness to President Wilson, who has not shown a disposition to be the Negro's friend up to date, he did not ask Patterson to withdraw his name. The nation's chief executive, it is said, intended to demand Patterson's confirmation. But Senator Gore, after urging Patterson's appointment, showed him why it was absolutely necessary that he play the role of a quitter in order to name an Indian as his successor.

So the Negro race, with its thousands of votes, was subjected to deep humiliation because Patterson proved himself a spineless weakling. That an Indian is a more representative citizen than a Negro is not conceded by Negroes who think something of themselves.

Negroes here are wondering how Gabe E. Parker, the Indian, will take the segregation order issued by the Treasury Department, which caused the Hon. J. C. Napier to resign. They say if he is an Indian, then he, in the strict sense, is a colored man, and should oppose the order to separate the white and colored clerks.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

Augusta Chronicle.

Possibly President Wilson has reached the conclusion that the wishes of 90,000,000 Americans are more important than the wishes of 10,000,000. Or he may hold that his promise of "fair dealing" is not a mathematical calculation but a moral one. He may be right. But to more important matters such as equal rights of persons and property before the law. We do not know. — Macon Telegraph.

Nor do we.

But what we do know is that the President, by directly or indirectly keeping the negro out of politics, is doing the negro the greatest service.

The Progressives along this line have done the negro a magnificent service. The Republicans are about to do a like service.

Booker Washington knows. There is a world of wisdom in his advice of long ago to the negro to keep off the excursion trains and to run away from politics. It is said of him that he asserts that he is sure that if he could get every negro to follow his counsel on one thing alone, itself seemingly trivial, even nonsensical, he would win, quickly, great progress for his race—that is "partake of no meal without using a dolly."

The progress of the negro race has been astonishing. They made it despite politics. The little political "flyers" they have taken have impeded them. The Republican party has been their worst enemies, in making these "flyers" possible. The best negroes, the best conducted negroes, the best progressive, as able and as ambitious as any anywhere are the Augusta negroes. The Augusta negroes take no part in Augusta politics.

TRIDICULE "JIM CROWISM"

J. N. Y. 8-21-13
Cincinnati Times-Star Among Influential Newspapers to Protest Against Segregation of Negro Clerks by the United States Government—Takes a Shot at "The New Freedom."

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—The fair-minded white newspapers of the country are showing that they are opposed to the "Jim Crow" administration at Washington in no uncertain terms. The Cincinnati Times-Star, under the caption "The Administration's 'Jim Crow' Policy," speaks out as follows:

The South is in the saddle in Washington. Bills have been introduced to pension Confederate veterans. Members of President Wilson's cabinet have issued orders segregating the departmental Negro employees, creating "Jim Crow" quarters for them apart from their white associates. A. E. Patterson of Oklahoma, nominated for Register of the Treasury, a position held for decades by a Negro has requested the withdrawal of his name from the consideration of the Senate because of the intense opposition of men like Vardaman, Tilman and Hoke Smith.

Men and women in the employ of the Government have a right to be treated without distinction of race or color. To screen them from the

sight of their fellow employees is an insult to them and their race. This contemptuous treatment of the Negro in departmental service has evidently been perpetrated with President Wilson's consent. The withdrawal of Mr. Patterson's name from the consideration of Southern senators was done with the President's sanction.

Is this "The New Freedom?"

Other daily papers are as equally sarcastic in ridiculing the "Jim Crow" policy inaugurated by the Wilson administration.

NEGROES "DRIVEN TO BAY"

DESPERATE SPIRIT AMONG BLACKS IN WASHINGTON.

Color Line Drawn in the Departments

—Self-Respecting Negroes Feel the Discrimination Keenly—Desperate in Their Submission — Wilson's Campaign Assurances Disregarded

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Ralph W. Tyler former auditor of the Navy Department to-day attacked the Wilson Administration vigorously for its proposed policy of segregation of the white and colored races in the Departments at Washington. Alleging that John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had already inaugurated such a policy in the Treasury Department, and intimating that self-respecting negroes in that Department feel the action deeply, Taylor said:

"The attitude of the Wilson Administration toward my race is very much like the attitude of a big boy who is always picking on the boy smaller than himself, but who is afraid to touch the boy of his own size. Mr. Williams and his superiors would not have dared to segregate the Italians, Jews, or even the Japanese, who may be in the Government service. This insult offered to any other race would have provoked sturdy opposition and dire results if executed in spite of protests against it.

"During the last campaign, President Wilson and his political managers were quite solicitous about the negro vote. They had Bishop Walters located in New York trying to secure the negro vote for Wilson, and they had the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, with headquarters in Washington dispensing a large sum in an attempt to capture the negro vote.

ASSURANCES WILSON GAVE.

"It appears that if the negro was important enough for Mr. Wilson and his committee to try to secure his vote, he ought to be important enough to get a fair

deal at the hands of the men who sought his vote. And Mr. Wilson, writing to a Presbyterian minister, Dr. Grimke, shortly after his election, assured the negro that he would have nothing to regret from his Administration that he was to put as much Christianity in his Administration as possible. If this unjust, humiliating discrimination of faithful, intelligent negro employees is 'Christianity,' then negroes will pray for the pagan brand.

"There is absolutely no necessity for segregating the negro employees in the Treasury Department except to offer them an insult, except to incite resentment, and except to appease the appeals of a few rabid anti-race individuals whose prejudices blind them to justice, and who lack sufficient confidence in their own mental prowess to measure arms with their Congressional equals in the discussion of economic problems, but must lug in the negro question as their only stock in trade.

It was discouraging, oppressive restrictions that gave France her Robespierre and her Danton, and drove the oppressed under the red banner of the Commune. It has been discouraging, oppressive restrictions that have made red-handed Nihilists of the most humble Jews in Russia. Because the negro has always worn the yoke of the peaceful, burden-bearing ox, is no assurance to Mr. Williams or his superiors that the negro will forever continue submissive to all insults, indignities, and restrictions.

"Why does this Administration vent its spleen against Japan on my race? Why does it dodge Japan's blows and swing hard on my race? Simply on the score of the big bully who picks on the small boy, but will take insults from the boy of his own size. Some day these cowardly segregationists will awake to find the worm has turned. Mr. Tyler said he had discovered a "driven-at-bay" spirit among his people as a result of their political experiences in pursuit of a policy of submission, and that the question among them is: "How far must we be driven just for peace?"

APLK APPEALS TO WILSON

Springfield Republican Asks President to Issue Executive Order Abolishing Segregation System—Says Southern Influence Has Increased at Capital City Under New Regime.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Wilson has been called upon by the Springfield (Daily) Republican to issue an executive order abolishing the segregation system that has been put in force during the present administration. Under the caption "The Color Line in Washington," the Republican comments as follows:

"The protests arising from various associations representative of the Negro citizenship of the country against the new race discrimination developing in the National capital under the Democratic administration are none too vigorous or numerous. The southern influence has inevitably increased at Washington under the new political re-

gime and senators of the Vardaman type are aggressive in their efforts to make the capital of the nation conform to the capital of Mississippi or Georgia in matters pertaining to relations between the races.

"The segregation of Negro clerks and other Negro employees in the government departments is defended as a kindness to those most affected * * *

"However that may be, there is strong protest against the segregation from those who represent the Negro race, and it is impossible to assume that the colored clerks do not feel the sting of a new inferiority, civic in its meaning, which the government rule has proclaimed and established. There is more than a suggestion, there is a proclamation of caste in the segregation of the Negro clerks that cannot be reconciled with the principles of a Democratic government and which no Federal administration has hitherto tolerated in the executive departments.

"The Wilson Administration was sure to confront issues of this character. For years, under Republican administrations, there was a steady weakening of the safeguards for the protection of Negro rights. It is a significant commentary upon Republican concern for the colored race at this time that no Republican congressman has introduced a resolution of inquiry or of censure relating to the Negro segregation in the departments. Had this thing happened during one of the Cleveland administrations, the Republican attacks would have been fast and furious. But the President cannot afford to forget his obligation to protect this class of citizens, simply because there is less partisan insistence than formerly upon the maintenance of the political and civic equality of the races. It is his duty to resist anti-Negro aggression in Federal affairs. An executive order abolishing the segregation system that has so suddenly sprung up would do the President great credit."

CULURED MEN QUALIFY ON POLICE LIST

LARGE NUMBER PASS THE PHYSICAL TEST

EQUITY CONGRESS ACTIVE IN ENCOURAGING MEN TO TAKE EXAMS—OFFICERS OF SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION OFFER FREE COURSE.

Caribbean
It will only be a matter of a few

weeks when New Yorkers will see a large number of colored men patrolling the streets in policemen's uniform. 11-26-13

The Equity Congress of Greater New York, one of the leading colored civic organizations in the country has been chiefly instrumental in encouraging colored young men, possessing the physical requirements to qualify and take advantages of the opportunity open to all citizens of the State regardless of race or color, not only in the Police and Fire Departments, but also in the National Guard.

There are many colored men on the new list of patrolmen. It is impossible to state how many, as no record of the color of men is kept by the Civil Service Commission.

Some 750 men applied for the recent examination and about 100 failed in the mental test. This proportion of success points to the fact that about 85 per cent of the colored candidates made the list. Just what places these men occupy, only time will reveal. They were not among those certified to or appointed by the Police Commissioner this week, but they may turn up at any time. When they do, and the surgeons find them in perfect health, they will have to be appointed with the others.

About 65 colored men have filed application for the examination to be held next year. The time for filing these applications closed this week.

AGAINST "JIM CROWISM" AT WASHINGTON.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: 11-26-13
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.—At the November meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Commission Half Century of Freedom, the following resolution offered by the Rev. A. J. Carey was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the Executive Committee of the Illinois Commission Half Century of Freedom most earnestly protest against the segregation of employees of the Federal Government by race or color. We regard this as a grievous wrong, an insult to loyal and law-abiding citizens and one which no other group of Americans is asked to endure.

This Commission earnestly appeals to President Wilson to use his authority to prevent this public degradation and humiliation of Afro-American employees of the National Government

SEGREGATION AT THE CAPITAL CITY

Evidences of "Jim Crowism" In Various Governmental Departments

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Although Supported by Government Segregation of Most Complete Kind Exists at Hospital.

AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A Government Institution Where a Few Officers Are White and All the Students Are Colored.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-20-13

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—During the last two weeks the atmosphere of Washington has been charged and surcharged with education bearing upon segregation in the Governmental departments. To one who is opposed as the writer is to segregation in any form in the departments of the general Government there are some puzzling situations in the District of Columbia with which one has to deal, and it is these situations that largely constitute the basis for the excuses which Cabinet officers are giving for segregation.

To be more specific, the Freedmen's Hospital is just as much a department of the Government as is true of the Treasury, the Post Office or the Navy Department. It is supported by Federal money, controlled by Federal officers, and yet no one who is in possession of the facts would dare suggest that there is segregation of the most complete kind in Freedmen's Hospital. It is set completely off to itself with a colored man at the head. Practically all the people connected with it are

colored, and, of course, practically all the patients are colored.

Howard University is supported by the Government and has been for years. Here again there is almost complete segregation. While the president and a few of the officers are white, all the students are Negroes and there are completely segregated from other students in the District of Columbia being educated at Government expense.

Segregation in Public Schools.

Everyone knows that the public school system of Washington is supported by the Federal Government. Here again is an illustration of segregation. Many of the public school teachers of Washington are righteously and properly indignant because of segregation in other departments of the Government, but they overlook the fact that they themselves are more completely segregated than is true of any other department. The colored public schools are under a colored superintendent, colored supervisors, colored teachers, and every colored teacher teaches her class in a building entirely separate and apart from the white teachers. There is no mingling or contact whatever between white teachers and colored teachers or colored pupils and white pupils. There is complete segregation.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the city schools of Chicago, was in Washington some months ago, and she condemned this segregation in the public schools. She said it was un-American and that she could not countenance it.

While we are discussing segregation and trying to get rid of it, why not go to the foundation and get rid of it completely in all the departments of the Government, in all institutions supported by the Government? Get rid of it at Freedmen's Hospital, at Howard University and in the public schools. Let all of us in Washington and out of Washington center our efforts not alone on the departments which have been under discussion, but upon every phase of segregation in the Federal Government, especially in the District of Columbia, and we will be making progress. So long as there is segregation in education, in the hospitals and elsewhere it will be used as a basis of compromise and as a means of achieving segregation elsewhere.

It is true that in some cases when lectures are given to the public school teachers of Washington white and colored teachers attend, but even then white and colored teachers are seated separately—in other words, segregated. We wonder why there has not been complaint ere this from the teachers because of this kind of segregation.

Even in the case where colored teachers are being examined for positions in the colored schools there is segregation. There is a board to examine white teachers and a board to examine colored teachers.

CRITICISM MOVES

U. S. OFFICIALS

Give Out Statement That Segregation Movement Has Been Halted

FALSE REPORTS SENT OUT

Correspondents of New England Papers Advised That Orders Had Been Issued Revoking "Jim Crow" Policy.

DISCRIMINATION CONTINUES

John Skelton Williams and Others Not So Brazen and Open, But They Seek to "Jim Crow" Negro Clerks Just the Same.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—So much criticism has been directed lately against the segregation of colored employees in the Governmental departments under the "New Freedom" Administration that John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his allies have become necessarily alarmed. Williams is less brazen and open in his discriminatory tactics. He has embarrassed the Administration to such an extent that the Washington correspondents of New England papers have been prevailed upon to report that the segregation of colored clerks has been discontinued.

Even the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which has been strongly protesting against "Jim Crowism" has been deceived by Williams and his accessories. In an editorial the Republican recently enthused as follows:

It is good to hear from Washington that the forward movement toward segregation of Negroes employed in the Government depart-

ments has been halted. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster-General Burleson have issued orders against it. That President Wilson had not been knowing to the proceedings is admitted by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, who has been inquiring into the situation. It will remain for those in authority to see to it that full obedience follows the orders that have been given.

Wilson's Stand Amusing.

Negroes who have seen the editorial in which an attempt is made to absolve Pres. Wilson from blame for the segregation of colored clerks have been unable to suppress a broad smile despite the gravity of the situation. Months ago colored newspapers and politicians informed the President that the colored clerks in the various departments were being discriminated against. The consensus of opinion among the Negro citizens of the country is that while the apostle of "New Freedom" has shown an aggressive spirit and successfully fought out other issues, he has outdodged the African dodger on the Negro question. Vardaman and other firebrands who have become disgustingly prominent in running the affairs of the Nation, seems to have made the President forget all about his promises of fair play.

This John Skelton Williams has become as obnoxious an official as Vardaman and Tillman. He went into the Treasury Department with one aim—to humiliate the colored clerks. So eaten up is he with prejudice that he does not see any harm in the "Jim Crowing" of colored clerks. When a colored official complained about the new segregation policy to Williams the latter is reported as having remarked that segregation was too small a matter for the Negro to worry over.

Although the "New Freedom" Administration is doing its best to create the impression that all segregation orders have been revoked, it can be said authoritatively that the "Jim Crow" idea is still foremost in the minds of some of the department heads. Only a few days ago fifteen of the oldest colored clerks in the Pension Office were summoned and asked if they were in favor of being segregated. To the credit of the clerks, every one answered in the negative.

Officials Fear Congressional Inquiry.

The Springfield Republican found reason to rejoice over the following article, which was sent to the Boston Advertiser by its Washington correspondent:

"In consequence of public interest in New England and elsewhere, and the threat of a congressional inquiry, there has been an apparent rapid retreat among the zealots in the government departments seeking to segregate the Negro employees there. The movement to erect this became so marked and, additionally, so gagged the Negroes with threats of dismissal if they complained publicly that it got no mean momentum, but it has been checked and even retreated in response to pub-

lic indignation.

"The segregation got most vogue in the Treasury and Post-office Departments and in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The segregation took a most annoying form and forced considerable humiliation upon the colored employees. Where a single one was employed in a room, he or she was screened off. The tendency was to sift

other sort of condition to vote for Tammany Hall.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's address, remarks were made by Dr. R. C. Ransom, in which he referred to the wave of segregation which was sweeping through the departmental offices in Washington under Wilson administration, and said that since Mr. Mitchell was credited with being in line with the Wilson administration the Negroes of the city wanted a clear-cut and definite statement from him, not only about segregation, but about the appointment of Negroes to the Board of Education, the power to appoint to which is vested solely with the mayor, the appointment of Negro doctors to the hospitals, and other public utilities. Incidentally Dr. Ransom took occasion to say that he had long been emancipated from party shackles.

Mr. Mitchell, in an after speech of about five minutes, said that he had gone as far in defining his position as he could under the law. He could not say that he would appoint Negroes to positions in return for their vote, for that would come in conflict with the Corrupt Practices Act. He could only reiterate that he stood for a square deal to all and for an equal opportunity to all men, excluding none.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the speaker by the audience.

MORE "JIM CROWING" BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Colored and White Clerks Are Instructed to Use Separate Toilets.

The N. Y. A. NEGRO DEMOCRATS SILENT

7-24-13 Many of Them Are Applicants for Political Jobs and Do Not Find it Convenient to Speak Out for the Race.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—One week ago to-day the Democratic administration here inaugurated another "Jim Crow" policy—that of insisting that the colored and white clerks in the departments use separate toilets. In the Treasury Department signs have been placed over the doors of the toilets

which read: "White men" and "Colored men," "White women" and "Colored women."

This new segregation order may seem ridiculous to those on the outside, but those on the scene are regarding the move on the part of the Government to segregate the races seriously. The radical southern Democrats are in the saddle, and they are so drunk with power that they are likely to do anything to humiliate the Negro. So long as they put into operation "Jim Crow" orders they do not care what ludicrous spectacles they make of themselves or the Government.

The colored Democrats—Bishop Alex Walters, the Rev. Mr. Waldron Trotter of the Boston Mudscrow, DuBois and other Negroes who yelled loudly for "manhood rights" during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations—have failed to register their protests against the policy of "Jim Crowing" colored clerks in the departments. The point has been raised that the erstwhile clamorous colored Democrats are keeping quiet because it would be very indiscreet on their part to criticise the Democratic administration while looking for political pobs.

The blatant Trotter, during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, directed most of his energy toward upbraiding the Republicans for not giving the Negro a square deal, according to his way of thinking. Now the Bostonian has become as silent as the tomb in the advocacy of his "manhood rights" doctrine and has ceased to assume the role of a spokesman for his race. In fact, he is giving much of his space to trying to convince Negroes that the wholesale "Jim Crowing" of colored clerks in the departments at Washington is being exaggerated, and that the Republicans, not the Democrats, are to blame for the segregation of races.

Many colored clerks object to being treated as if in Mississippi or Georgia, and assert that they will not observe the signs over the toilets. Some of the colored people who do not work for the Government have announced intentions of visiting the Treasury Department and showing the officials that they do not regard the new order seriously.

RUGERS WANTS FACTS ON SEGREGATION SITUATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, today introduced a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General as to whether negroes and white employes have been segregated in government offices, and also as to any demotions or dismissals of negro employes since March 4, 1913. Mr. Rogers said he had been unable to get any information on the subject by personal effort.

Colored Democrats Getting Ready for Inauguration. 3-1-13
The Negro Democrats of the metropolis are getting ready for the inauguration and according to the enthusiasm which is prevailing here among the colored Democrats, the metropolis will be well represented by the workers of the cause. The United Colored Democracy, 1,000 strong, will be present to a man. They have already chartered a special six-coach train. Among the prominent colored men who will figure notably in the inauguration will be Robert N. Wood, James D. Carr, D. Macon Webster, J. Frank Wheaton, Rufus L. Perry, Edward E. Lee, Anthony McCarthy, William H. Austin and Owen Waller. N.Y. City

NEW YORK ABANDONS THE NEGRO.

When the Republicans of New York in State Convention approved the plan to "revise the basis of representation in national conventions" they abandoned the negro at the South. They call it progress. In fact, it is reaction.

New York Republicans offered no objection to full Southern representation in their national conventions when slaves lately freed were in the ascendancy. They were not opposed to big delegations from the South when the thieving carpet-baggers were in control of that section. They turn upon the negro; they invalidate the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; they cast the negro south of Mason and Dixon's line adrift at this time because it is the easiest way to defeat the Northern bosses of their own party.

When Charles Sumner gave citizenship to the lately emancipated slaves, for it was he who did it, he persuaded his fellow-partisans that by that act he guaranteed their power. Sumner has been dead for nearly forty years, but the poor remnants of his body are in no more pronounced decay at this instant than his theory that racial and social distinctions could be wiped out by legislation.

The decision of New York Republicans to restrict representation in their national conventions to votes actually cast amounts to approval of the nullification by Southern States of two of the war amendments. The disfranchised negro of the South is to have no voice even in the grand council of the party which boasts that it conferred upon him freedom and the ballot.

What will the negroes who in normal times give the Republicans their majorities in various important Northern States say to this proposition?

THE NEW REPUBLICAN TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The President of the United States at this time is busily engaged in having passed a currency bill. He has already, under whip and spur, secured the passage of his tariff bill. At the hour of signing the tariff bill he delivered himself of a grandiloquent speech to the effect that his tariff bill had been passed "in order that there might be justice in the United States." The President, however, stated that as great as this accomplishment is, it is only one-half of the journey.

We are constrained to agree with the President. There will be no justice in this country until there is absolute regard in the North and in the South for the rights of the humblest citizen.

The man in the South who is most persecuted is the Negro. The inhuman and revolting tales that continue to come North of peonage and of mistreatment in convict camps sicken and discourage. We have just read one of these revolting stories, not in a Negro newspaper, but in a white newspaper, one of the most influential in the South, namely, the Montgomery Journal, published

Montgomery, Ala. We need not add any words of ours to describe the cruelties which are practiced in that section, but quote verbatim from the Journal. This is only one of the stories of atrocities which happened to come to the notice of the editors of the Journal. It says:

A revolting and harrowing story of peonage, cruelty and bloodthirstiness was told to a Journal reporter this morning by a country Negro who escaped from his employer and came to Montgomery seeking the office of some official who would try and secure redress for him. The Negro was told to tell his story to the Federal commissioner, and it is understood that he found that official and started the wheels of an exhaustive government investigation.

The story of the Negro resembles the tales of cruelties in the Yucatan jute districts, and told in a quavering, fear-filled voice, the narrative seemed doubly pitiful. "City folks don't know anything about us country darkeys," seemed to touch the keynote of the entire situation, for the Negro declared that almost anything could happen to an African out in the country and no one would be the wiser, except the parties immediately concerned. Devoid of its dramatic utterances the story which the Negro told the Journal reporter is substantially as follows:

"I was working hard five days a week from before sunrise until late at night for \$1.25 a day. My wife and I had a hard time getting along because I never made more than \$7.50 a week, as we did not work more than six days a week, and generally only five. I heard that there was a man who wanted some Negroes and would pay \$1.50 a day. I told my employer that I was going to quit, and we went to the commissary to figure out my bill. He said I owed almost twenty dollars, and I said I would get a man to pay my bill before I left.

"He got mad because I was determined to go and said, 'I will take half of your bill out of your hide.' I begged him not to whip me, but he locked the doors so I couldn't get out and then took a doubled harness rein and lashed me over the back until I couldn't stand up. I was bleeding and raw and almost too weak to yell. Then he let me go back to my cabin. My wife took care of me that night and the next day I found a man who would pay my debt. He went up to the boss and said he had come to pay my bill. The boss refused to take the money, and said he would tend to the bill himself.

"Before my friend could get back to my cabin the boss had got on his horse and ridden across the fields to where I was. He made me lean over a log and while I was still sick from the other beating he lashed me 300 times over the back, then turned me over and beat me over the stomach. I was like a man who had drunk a quart of whiskey. I couldn't move, but he pulled me over and tied me to a tree and beat me some more. I don't know how many times but it must have been a hundred. I came mighty near dying. Then he said if you ever tell anyone of this I will kill you sure.

"But I had heard that the government was against white folks beating us Negroes so I laid quiet in my cabin for a week until I was able to go to Montgomery and sneaked away. Now I want to tell some one about it who will tell the President. I am scared to go back because I know the boss will kill me but my wife is there and I am afraid the boss will beat her unless something is done right away."

As proof that his story was no fabrication the Negro stripped off his clothes and showed newly healed scars all over his body, presenting horrible evidences of a terrible beating. He was so weak and crippled that walking was difficult.

We would ask, Mr. President, if, in the pursuit of justice, something could not be done by the Department of Justice to put an end to such conditions? The temptation, of course, is to use language of vehemence, but THE AGE in soberness of spirit appeals to you and your great Department of Justice to put down such glaring injustices as the above article calls attention to. The editor of the Journal states that this story rivals those which come out of the Yucatan jute districts. We can remember nothing more disgraceful or unlawful than the recital of the barbarous cruelties above described.

Again and again we appeal to you, Mr. President, to seek justice for those who are weak and who need the strong arm of the Government stretched forth to save them from the barbarities of men who seem less than human beings.

In another column of this paper will also be found a story of convict mistreatment in Alabama. Certainly there must be some power within the Government to put a stop to the miserable conditions to which we respectfully call our attention.

JUST LOCAL DEMOCRATS

Ralph E. Langston and A. M. Robinson Are Summarily Dismissed

**A BIG LOCAL FIGHT ON
age 2-20-13
Discharged as Deputies in State
Superintendent of Elections Of
fice at Instance of R. N. Wood**

WOODROW WILSON THE CAUSE

Ralph E. Langston is Head of a Wilson Club - A. M. Robinson Attended the Walters Banquet.

Ralph E. Langston and A. M. Robinson, two of the most active and well known colored Democrats in Greater New York, have been summarily dismissed as deputies in the office of the State Superintendent of Elections. Judging from the many expressions of disapproval made by local colored Democrats over the move, the ousting of Langston and Robinson without apparent good cause will precipitate internal dissensions in the ranks of the colored Democracy in both New York and Brooklyn which will rival in a small way the civil war now going on in Mexico.

Robert N. Wood, local head of the United Colored Democracy in New York City, is again charged with making another idiotic move which will only tend to weaken the influence of the colored Tammany organization. Since becoming the head of the local colored Democracy, Wood has been accused from time to time of allowing his personal feelings to get the better of his good judgment, thereby playing amateurish politics and doing Tammany Hall, which in the past has been given strong support by the colored voters, irreparable injury.

Wood is accused of trying to kill off all influential colored Democrats who do not loudly proclaim him the monarch of all he surveys, and he is said to be responsible for the removal of Langston and Robinson. Ever since the dinner tendered Bishop Walters by the leading Negro citizens of Greater New York,

politicians say Wood has been seeking the discharge of Langston and Robinson, his particular reason for desiring their dismissal being that they attended the Walters banquet and were friendly to Woodrow Wilson.

President of Woodrow Wilson Club.

Ralph E. Langston is president of the Wilson Colored Democratic Club of Greater New York, which was organized during the recent Presidential campaign, with headquarters at 417 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. Wesley L. Young, the leader of the colored Democrats of Brooklyn, and who is a deputy in the State Superintendent of Elections Department, heads the executive committee of the organization. Young is also the New York member of the executive committee of the national Democratic organization of which Bishop Walters is head, having succeeded Wood last summer, who was removed by the executive committee.

It is charged that after Wood found he was unable to control the Walters organization he became inimical toward all colored Democrats who worked to secure the election of Woodrow Wilson. As Ralph E. Langston is president of the Wilson Colored Democratic Club of Greater New York, he therefore occasioned Wood's displeasure. Mr. Langston is one of the most influential col-



RALPH E. LANGSTON

ored Democrats in New York, and has been associated with Tammany Hall for thirteen years. For twelve years he was Chief Edward E. Lee's right-hand man and was chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Colored Democracy, which made him next in power to Lee. Last year when Wood defeated Lee for chief, Langston retired as a member of the executive board of the United Colored Democracy.

A. M. Robinson, who is leader of his district, the Eleventh, was told by Chief Wood at a meeting of the executive committee of the United Colored Democ-

racy last Friday evening that he (Robinson) had been dismissed because he attended the Walters banquet, although he had been instructed to remain away.

Claims Robinson Should Not Have Attended Banquet.

At the meeting Robinson introduced a resolution demanding that Wood make specific the charges which brought about his dismissal, but he was thwarted by Wood, who set forth that Robinson had been disloyal to the organization by attending the Walters banquet, thereby associating with those inimical to the organization. Wood further declared that had Robinson come to him instead of seeking outside influence to hold his job maybe he would be working. Mr. Robinson has been associated with Tammany Hall for thirteen years.

Although Wood repeatedly demanded the removal of Langston since the organization of the Wilson Club, and sought to secure Robinson's dismissal since the Walters banquet, Superintendent Voorhis refused to consider Wood seriously, maintaining that Langston and Robinson were giving entire satisfaction and they were rated with the best deputies in the office.

Failing in his efforts to have Mr. Voorhis discharge the two deputies, Wood is said to have gone to Chief Murphy of Tammany Hall and trumped up charges against Langston and Robinson, which ultimately led to their removal. Monday morning Anthony Brown of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and William Smith of the Thirty-first Assembly District, went to work as deputies in State Superintendent of Elections Voorhis' office. They were appointed by Wood.

Questions Who Is Who.

The policy of the Democratic party of Greater New York is in the event of victory to give different organizations, such as Hebrew, Hungarian and Negro Democrats, certain patronage. When Dix was elected Governor, certain places in the State Bureau of Elections were given to Edward E. Lee, who was then Chief of the United Colored Democracy, for his organization. Lee appointed Ralph E. Langston and A. M. Robinson, both of whom have made good.

The actions of Wood in talking peace one day to the local colored Democrats not identified with his organization and his outward enmity toward Bishop Walters and other Wilson men seems to puzzle many politicians. Wood is said to boast that the United Colored Democracy is the only bona fide colored Democratic organization in New York, and is

(Continued on page 2)

said to invariably refer to all others as fakes.

Despite the alleged assertion that Wood brands his organization as the only real thing, yet he is said to be an aspirant for a political position under Wilson, as are several other men in his organization, Messrs. Hughes and Mor-

ton being among the number, it is charged.

Ralph E. Langston was not on the payroll during the last Presidential campaign, as were aspiring colored Democrats, but contributed to both the national and local Democratic campaign funds.

Robert N. Wood is an inspector of vaults under Borough President George McAneny, who is a reformer of the first water. Those aware of Mr. McAneny's aversion to employees in his departments spending their time other than in the performance of their duties for which they are paid by the city are wondering how Wood finds time to go to Albany, Washington and other cities on missions of a political nature.

GOV. HADLEY OF MISSOURI AND "THE BLACK JOSHUA."

It is a notorious fact that children, animals and insects are irresistibly drawn to fire, and are never satisfied that they should not play with it until they are burned or singed by it. The experience comes high, but they insist upon having it. Grown-ups are much the same in the things they don't understand but earnestly desire to play with, to show that they can do it, if for no other reason. Politicians of all sorts are prone to bolster their cause by comparing themselves to all the good men dead and quoting them to prove it. Thus Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln have been used and abused in such service so generally that neither of them would recognize himself if he should possibly see him in the caricatures.

Former President Roosevelt is and has been a great offender in this matter. During the campaign last year he took entire possession of Abraham Lincoln and his works and made them his own. It was heroic but highly unjust to the dead Lincoln. During his term as President Col. Roosevelt took entire charge of the Negro and rode him and his problem so hard that on reaching Brownsville, Tex., a grease spot on the map, he threw him, the Negro, down at Brownsville so hard and flat that he, the Negro, is still dazed from the effects of the throw-down. At the Chicago convention Col. Roosevelt magnetized the pious Progressive white hosts with the war cry, "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord." He did not know what he meant. When the hosts gathered at the November elections the Almighty God whipped Col. Roosevelt and his Lord to a standstill. He should have read the text (Rev., 16: 14-21), in which the name of the Lord does not appear, with more understanding before adopting it bodily as his own.

Former Governor Herbert S. Hadley, one of the seven Governors who petitioned Col. Roosevelt before the Republican convention met at Chicago last year to stand for the nomination as against President Taft, but who refused to bolt the Republican party as Col. Roosevelt did, made a short address to the Republican chairmen of county committees of New Jersey, in the Broad Street Theatre, Trenton, Saturday, June 28, in the afternoon. The writer was there at the time and heard whom Former Governor Edward Caspar Stokes introduced as possibly the next Republican occupant of the White House, speak of the dead history and the future hopes of the Republican. Mr. Hadley is what is known as a great American. So he is, too great a one to be the nominee of the Republican party by our support and with our sympathy. Should he get the nomination in despite of us, as the candidate of the party, we should support him as against any candidate of the Democratic or Progressive parties. What is the matter with him? As far as we are concerned, we consider him structurally wrong on the Negro question, and we do not believe he can reconstruct himself on it.

We repeat, Former Governor Hadley of Missouri is a great American. He was not in good voice at Trenton, because of much lecture harranguing on the Chautauqua circuit, on which discredited, thrown-out or disgruntled politicians turn a fancy dollar, but he said much in thirty minutes of the commonplace sort we knew about and nothing of "some new thing" we desired and went to hear about. He is not near as great an American as Edward Caspar Stokes of New Jersey, who introduced him, and whom we prefer in advance over Gov.

Hadley to succeed President Wilson in the White House. Gov. Hadley says there are no radical differences in the platform and policies of the Republican and Progressive parties, and he wants them to get together, weed out Southern delegates (who, we add, have been selling votes to Northern and Western Republican candidatorial thieves since 1872), and adopt the direct primary, and, incidentally, Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri. Fine. But we have been through Missouri, if not from it also.

The Point: In opening his remarks Gov. Hadley said: "I find myself in the position of the old Ducky when the Judge asked him, 'What is your name?' 'Mah name, sah, am Joshway.' 'Joshau?' 'Yah, sah!' 'Are you any kin to the Joshua that made the sun stand still?' After scratching his head thoughtfully, the old Ducky said, 'No, Jedge; I ain' no kin ter that Joshway; I's kin ter de Joshway dat made de moon shine.'"

The house roared, but we, we smiled not. Why? Because the black man had claimed to be kin to the white children of the white widow of the white moon, and not of the black children of the black father of them all of the sun that burns things black. We knew that the white Hadley had failed to grasp the point and did not need to laugh at his ignorance, nor at his vulgarity in handling the old Ducky. The text in question is as follows:

"Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, 'Sun, stand thou still upon Gideon; and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon!' And the sun stood still and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is it not written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and hasted not to go down about a whole day. And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man: for the Lord fought for Israel." (Joshua, 10: 12-14).

Of course, Gov. Hadley being no prophet, does not understand the old Ducky nor the miracle of the text. But that the Lord fought against Col. Roosevelt and the Progressive party and President Taft and the Republican party in the last November elections is plain enough in the election returns to convince all of them in the overwhelming defeat that put them all out of power. Were they put out of power because they had turned their backs upon "the old Ducky" and what the Republican party was called into life to accomplish, to crush slavery and save the Union of the States, and because they had made common cause with the white South against the Negro in taking away from him his rights of manhood and citizenship, which the Republican party should have protected and defended to the finish? It looks that way to us; but the wise men of the Republican and Progressive parties, who divided the party against itself last year, do not see it that way, and are going about the country in a dazed condition talking like so many coons up a tree to the bewildered Republican Davy Crocketts on the ground. The Republican party needs reorganization badly, but not as badly as Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and Republican wise men of his sort, who despise the black mudsills upon which the Republican party was built in 1856.

THE OPEN DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY.
During his administration of the office of President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt created world-wide consideration and discussion of the legal and customary inequalities existing among people everywhere, by the statement, and reiteration of it, that the door of opportunity should not be shut in the face of any man. It is a noble sentiment. It has not phased Col. Roosevelt, however, that he was constrained by the contending forces within him, which often compel men, both great and small, to contradict themselves, as he did in the case of the Brownsville Discharge Order and in his letter to Julian Harri-keep that job. How? They appreciate it, magnify it; they study all the newest improvements in it, and they make the interests of their employer their interests. This kind of wage earner will win out in any situation. The Negro wage earner needs to understand this. When he fails he will find the reasons in himself and not in his employers nor in Negro leaders, who spend more of their time in trying to "get by" than in striving to help the waging earning masses to do so. "Not what the white man will do with the Negro, but what the Negro will do with the white man's civilization."

There has been much discussion lately in Delaware of the Negro as a laborer, because of the displacement of such labor in certain canning factories

in that State. The Wilmington *Morning News* takes the position that Negro labor has been "practically barred out, or at least very few are engaged in the trades and professions and things of that sort" to-day in Delaware, but it reaches the following fair conclusion:

But even this situation, as we see it at present, has nothing to do with the point raised by the decision of the Greenabaums to do away with their Negro help. The Negroes have the opportunity to work in the canning factories, on the farms, and in many other places. When they as a class will "make good" in labor of this kind, the door of opportunity will not be shut to them in other directions. They will be able to knock so loud that the door will be opened if it has been closed. Efficiency in labor is what the world is looking for, and the efficient and capable laborer is not going to be held back by race or by any other kind of prejudice.

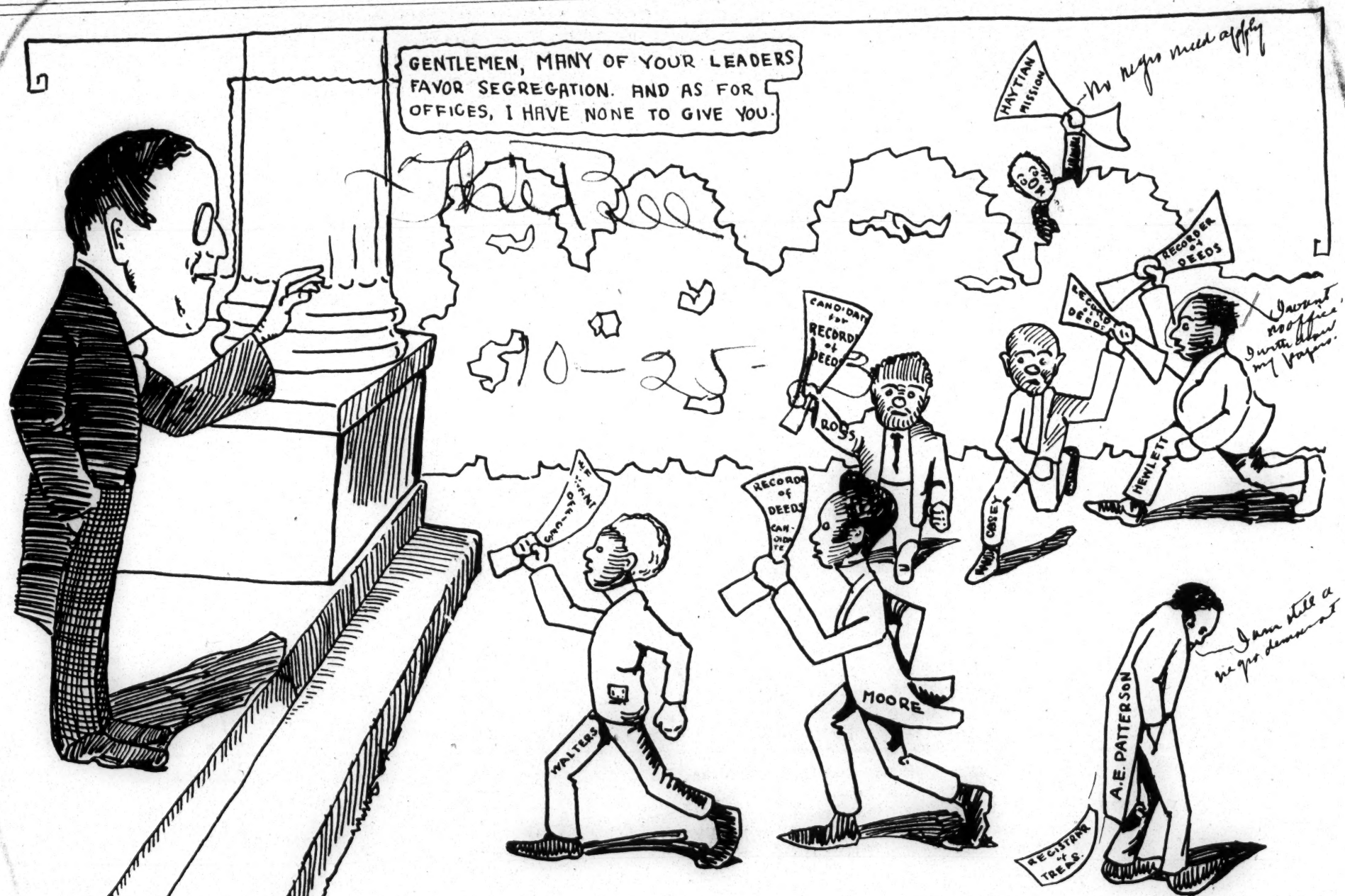
It is not for THE AGE to disparage the importance of labor efficiency as one of the most important the Negro has to contend with in holding on to the employments now open to him, or into which he seeks an opening; we would rather emphasize the importance of it, as we have always consistently done. It is on this account that we have given such unqualified support in the past to our professional and trade schools, while in no way discouraging the good and needed work of our higher schools of education. We need trained men of all sorts, who will fit in somewhere wherever a door of opportunity is open or can be forced open. A lot of bookmen and no craftsmen would be as crab-sided a condition as a lot of salesmen and no mechanics and manual laborers to make them goods to sell. As St. Paul says, there are many members of the same body—as the fingers to the hands and the toes to the feet—with each his service to the whole body, so in organized society there must be men and women trained for every service, from the digging of the foundation to the affixing of the dome high in the air.

In this relation it is of great importance to say that the Negro needs labor lyceums in all of the large cities, not only to teach by constant discussion the intrinsic dignity of labor, but the supreme importance of holding on to the occupation now open to him by learning every new thing relating to them, by jealous attention to the work and truthfulness in promoting and protecting the interests of the employers, whose success should also be the success of his employees. In many lines of work open to them Negroes have become so uppish that they throw down their jobs, in individual cases, if the employer makes a simple suggestion about their work or complains that the work is not done in the proper way and with proper care. "I know my business," is a common form of curtness that costs many Negroes their jobs. Their viewpoint is entirely incorrect. It is not their business they know; it is the business of the employer who pays them to know his business, and to do it in the way he wants it done, and not as they want to do it. "That is not the way it should be done," they often say contemptuously. "I know that, but it is the way I want it done," he snaps with the voice and steady look of the master who knows how to command as well as how to obey. Such sort rule the world now, have ruled it, and always will rule it. Our wage earners should remember this fact.

The Wilmington *Morning News* concludes its article as follows:

Above all, let the leaders of the Negroes rely upon themselves. They should not depend upon the brother in white. The Italians and the Poles, the Greeks and other foreigners who come to this country do not depend upon the native brothers in white. They hoe their own row. Occupations that the Negroes were well fitted to follow have been taken up by these foreigners. The Negroes have been crowded out. They should not have been.

They have been crowded out because of the uppishness of some and the unpreparedness of many. When these foreigners, who overrun the country as the locusts did Old Egypt, break into an employment and get control of it they keep that job. How? They appreciate it, magnify it; they study all the newest improvements in it, and they make the interests of their employer their interests. This kind of wage earner will win out in any situation. The Negro wage earner needs to understand this. When he fails he will find the reasons in himself and not in his employers nor in Negro leaders, who spend more of their time in trying to "get by" than in striving to help the waging earning masses to do so.



F. L. Harris AND THEY SECURED $\frac{2}{3}$ OF THE COLORED VOTES?

The New York Age - 10-9-'13.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
CONVENTION

POLITICAL
POWER

OPEN
DOOR

Russell

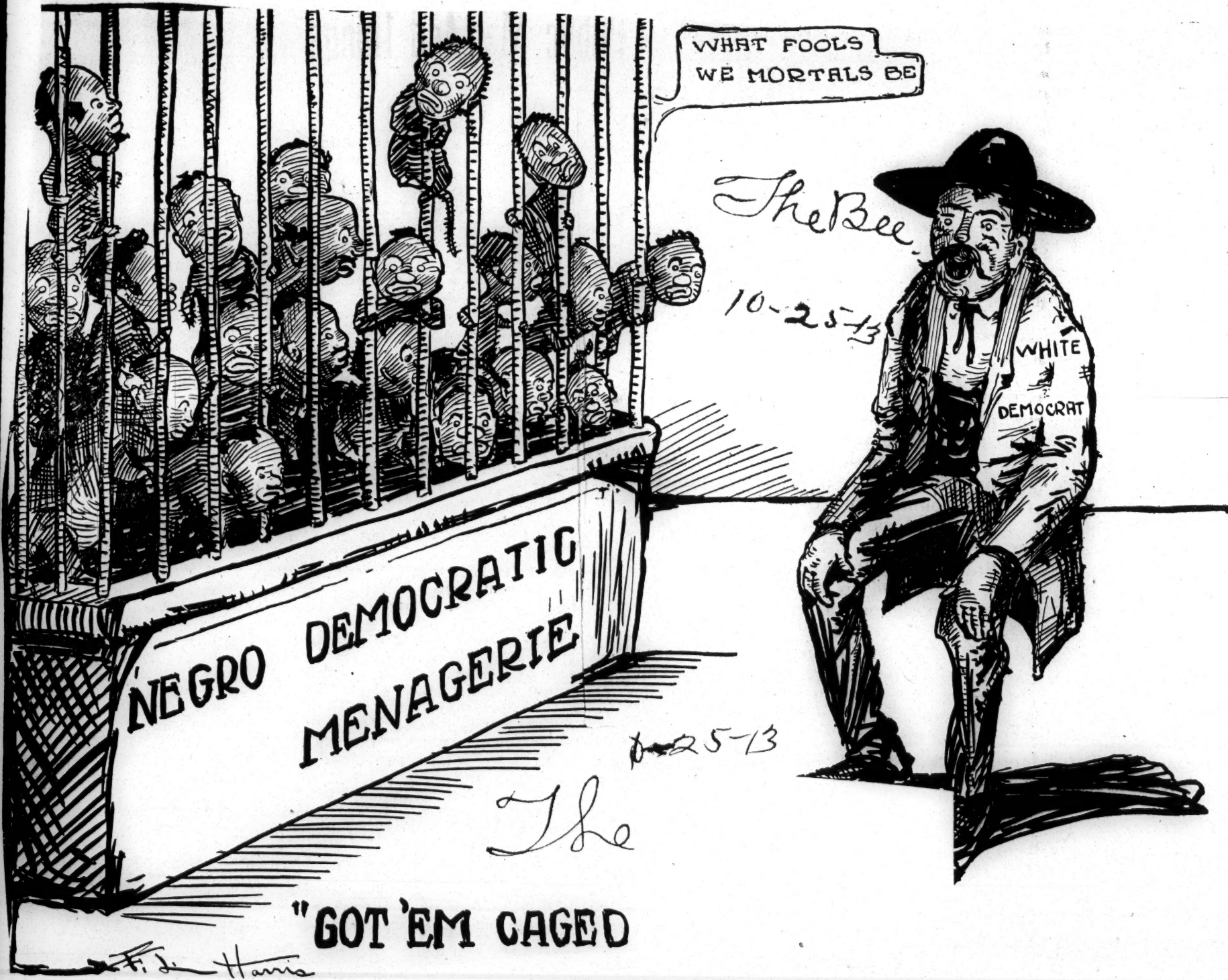
THE NEW "OPEN DOOR" POLICY TO SOUTHERN DELEGATES

FOR COLORED
ONLY

FOR WHITE
ONLY

The new York Age Russell
THE SQUARE DEAL PROMISED NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Political (except appointments) - 1913.



Political (except appointments) - 1913

THE NEGRO'S RIGHT

The Enterprise calls attention to the Negro's plight in Omaha with respect to his political and civil rights, and warns him that he must look the facts in the face. Theatres have begun to discriminate against people of color and on the ground of color alone, the daily newspapers which are owned and published by powerful agencies decide them, and they do not protest, one colored man after another is dismissed from political office, and we "grin and bear it." Today we have nearly 3000 colored voters in Omaha and Douglas county. Our political representation consists of one scale inspector, one clerk in a county office, a messenger to the Mayor of Omaha, one policeman and one street gang foreman. It is safe to say that there are fully 8000 persons in the employ of the city and county and that no national save the Negro has fewer than twenty people on the payroll. And mark you, we have 3000 voters, one tenth of the total vote of the county. We have more votes than the Danes, more votes than the Swedes, more votes than the Jews, and if anyone of these elements has not a larger number on the payroll at good salary than we, silence shall be our portion. But they have and the men who have been boosted into office by the colored vote are forgetting that someday they may find the Negro demanding justice and using his ballot on the perpetual office seeker to compel it, or defeat him, if he is recreant to his duty.

We have recently had a very ugly experience in our city. A colored man of ability was appointed to a position in the office of the water board of which Mr. R. Beecher Howell is General

Manager. A few clerks protested the appointment and he was let out. Mr. Howell has been telling colored men who have called upon him that he is going "to fix it". That was several months ago, but he has not "fixed it". And it begins to look as though the colored people have been double-crossed. Mr. Howell is a man of ability. He controlled a legislature and got his water district bill through, but he has not been able to control a few clerks in his office so that he may appoint a colored man to work at night. This is one case in point, and there are some others which might be cited.

You have been losing ground for fifteen years. You are losing it every day. What are you going to do about it? You have enough votes to defeat or elect any man who aspires for elective office. You are not going to get anything unless you fight for it, and our humble suggestion is that henceforth you make the fight. If a politician and officeholder has betrayed the race, if a politician and officeholder has betrayed the race, if he has refused to give him all he is entitled to, defeat him every time he comes up for office. On this proposition there should be no division within the race. You hold the power in your own hands, and unless you use it as a weapon of self help you will be entirely cut off. We have been driven far enough; we are at the water's edge, and we have got to fight. The before election friend has got to be beaten and driven from public life. This is your plight, my brother, and it is up to you.

MORE DISCRIMINATION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-11-13
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—A good deal of discussion has been excited at

the capital of the nation lately because of the forceful letter published in The Age bearing upon segregation. There is another direction in which segregation is enforced in Washington that the outside world is not much informed, which strikes at the bottom of our civic and economic success. It is practically impossible for a colored man to get a license as a master plumber in the district.

It is questionable whether there is a single known black man in Washington who has a license or can secure one. Many negroes have constructed large and substantial houses; many are living in houses that have cost a good many thousands of dollars, but in each case if new plumbing is to be installed or overhauled they are compelled to get a white man to do it.

Often in the case of public school buildings being erected for our race, no colored man is permitted to work as a master plumber or steam fitter. How it is or why it is that a population of 90,000 black people have stood this kind of slavery for so many years is past understanding.

"Now that we have begun to take up the question of segregation or discrimination, let us go to the bottom of it." is the consensus of opinion.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NEGRO

The general charge for the last fifty years that the average colored man would support a yellow dog on the Republican ticket before he would vote for the most reputable Democrat is mostly true, or, rather, it was true up to about fifteen years ago.

During the last two decades, and especially during the past fifteen years, the Negro has been, in the North, supporting State and Municipal Democrats in large numbers, in many cases justified in the doing. But the Negro never has, prior to 1912, given but meagre support to a national Democratic ticket. Last fall, however, Woodrow Wilson and the northern Democrats received the largest Negro vote ever before polled.

They had almost come to the conclusion that the Democrats are just as good as the Republicans and that the South was the tail and not the head of the Jeffersonians; that Tillman, Hoke Smith, Graves and Jimmie Vardaman were pigmies and sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

But it does not yet appear so to be. Mr. Vardaman and his propaganda declare that they will not tolerate the colored man in office on equality with other men. The northern white man does not

agree with his southern brother individually, but lets the South rule. So it appears that, perforce, the colored man will return to the flesh pots of Egypt (the G. O. P.) and rest his case.

The appointment of an Indian to the registrarship of the treasury and a white man to be Minister to Hayti is a little more than we can swallow. W. T. Scott and other colored men who have been staunch supporters of the Democratic party may all quit and seek a more congenial bed to lie in. But this argument is not against individual Democrats who seek office and for whom Negroes have always supported, but nationally as a party, it seems that that party is alienating the Negro from it.

A goodly number of Negroes were justified in leaving the G. O. P. But the Democrats are making a grievous error by not giving them fair consideration.

Of course, if the party, dear to the Negro's heart (Republican) strays too far from the "ancient" principles, the Negro will seek salvation under the vine and fig tree of the Progressive or some other party.

The Republican party and the black man had their political birth simultaneously and the Republican party can't live without the Negro. Every time this party attempts to fly off and leave the Negro, a component part of it, the party fails. The Negro is a part and parcel of the Republican party—he is a link in the chain and the chain is no stronger than its weakest link. This is axiomatic—it's a self-evident fact.

RECORDER'S OFFICE

THE NEGRO IN GOOD SHAPE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 9-18-13
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Officials from the Department of Justice have just concluded a rigid examination of the office of Recorder of Deeds, held by Henry Lincoln Johnson. They found, it is said, that the office had handled \$417,000 during the three years and four months Mr. Johnson has been in office and that every penny has been accounted for. The office was found to be in a first-class condition.

White women connected with the office are said to have told the inspectors that Mr. Johnson had always treated them correctly.

WANT NEGRO POLICE IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-8-13
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—The frequent outbursts of crime in which Negroes figure, even though they are crimes of Negroes against Negroes, put the city to extra expense, make a bad name for the community and do not by any means predispose thinking people towards the progress and achievements of the Negro. Thus spoke W. B. Driver, retiring president of the Birmingham Negro Business League, the most forceful Negro organization in the community, at the public installation of the newly elected officers.

In his address Mr. Driver reviewed the progress of the business league in Birmingham and advocated the institution of Negro police officers to ferret out Negro criminals in the alleys and West, proved to be heroes when they ran the elevators through fire and smoke a half dozen times and rescued tenants of the house who were panic-stricken because of a fire which did \$1,500 damage Tuesday morning, and which necessitated the sending in of two alarms.

Tenants on the fifty floor became hysterical, but all were carried to safety by the heroic boys, who stuck to their post regardless of the threatening danger. Francis Tamasko, another elevator boy, rescued John O'Hara, superintendent of the building, who was overcome by smoke. Tamasko's hands were badly cut.

THE POLITICAL MIX-UP.

It is now generally conceded that the Democratic party has definitely taken the undemocratic position and adopted it as a policy that they do not regard the free Negro as a citizen of the United States, that he is therefore not qualified to have any active part in administering the government, to vote and to be voted for and consequently has no standing in Democratic primaries and conventions.

This has been the attitude and policy of the southern wing of the Democratic party since 1876, but the northern and western wings had not adopted it up to March 4 last, when President Wilson entered the White House. Regrettable to concede, they have now accepted it, as not one of them in the Senate, the House of Representatives or the Cabinet has by word or act protested against the attitude and policy of exclusion of the Negro from holding office "by and with the consent of the Senate," and segregation on the color line in the public service, adopted by the southern senators and accepted by President Wilson, without a word of explanation or apology, and thus wilfully eating the words he wrote to Bishop Walters when he was a candidate, desiring all the votes he could get to secure his election.

It is very remarkable how much even a preacher's son will promise when he wants a thing real badly, and in a great big hurry, and how little he wants to make good any of the promises when he has got the thing desired! There may not be, and seldom is, any comfort, any compensation, in the fact for the aggrieved, but history abundantly proves that double dealers are invariably overreached by their doubles.

In discussing this question the New York Sun says: "The Bull Moosers made themselves 'Lily Whites' from the beginning, to the great disappointment of some respectable Negroes and a great many scamps who had expected to line their pockets from its well filled war chest."

That is one malicious way of looking at it, and there are many. The venal, the mercenary Negro, is present in large numbers in every political mix-up, but he is small in numbers and gets only the crumbs, as compared with the white grafting hosts in the gambling Wall streets and importing and manufacturing sharps in the Broadways of the land who look to politics and politicians

THE SEGREGATION AT WASHINGTON.

In our estimation the Wilson Administration has already failed in the first year of its service in the main purpose of its elevation, when it stands convicted of approving the separating of its service employees on the color line. There can be recognized no color line in the administration of the Government of the United States without cursing the Administration responsible for it and dooming it to defeat in the fullness of time. The people are slow to understand the truth, but they understand it in the end and in time to visit their disapproval upon those who outrage it.

Miss N. C. Nerney, who was commissioned by the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to investigate the segregation conditions in the departments at Washington, has made a comprehensive report in which we find no new thing, but full confirmation of all of the old ones reported from time to time in The Age during the past twelve months. The report contains much that is humiliating to the National pride, which the Wilson Administration has fought about without any justifica-

tion in law or public opinion, as it is simply the enforcement of segregation of the races in the public service where none has existed during the past fifty years, and producing antagonisms easier to provoke than to eradicate.

The Southern white man appears ever ready to provoke a bad condition in race relations, and the Northern white man to accept it, without weighing the cost. They seem not to learn by experience. The long conflict over the question of slavery and slave territory and the bloody war required to settle the dispute should have taught the Southern people and those of the Nation that it is easier to create a race problem than to solve it, and that it is not the same thing to create a race problem about a lot of slaves rated as chattels and no people and a lot of people who are free and sovereign in their own right under ineradicable warranty of the Federal Constitution. But such is the case. Those who make race problems for others make race problems for themselves, and when the time of settlement comes they have to answer to those for whom they made them, as well as to the spirit of their evil genius which leads them in the wrong way instead of in the right way. As it is with individuals so it is with Nations.

COLORED POLICE MADE SERGEANTS IN CHICAGO.
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE, 11-24-13.
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 18.— Out of the four hundred new sergeants appointed by Chief of Police Gleason, seven were colored men. The new colored sergeants are: Sergt. Wilson Jones, headquarters; Sergt. Lilburn Jackson, Stanton Avenue Station; Sergt. Charles D. Rhodes, Stanton Avenue Station; Sergt. Martell Parker, Twenty-second Street Station; Sergt. David H. Smith, Twenty-second Street Station; Sergt. Julius Glenn, Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

Chicago now has one lieutenant of police, seven sergeants and two colored men who are eligible for promotion. The 163 colored policemen in the city's employ, donned the new service emblems Monday, December 23. Only "good" policemen will wear them; those who go wrong will be stripped of their emblems. It is gratifying to know that all of our policemen were good. The emblem is in the shape of a diamond, and the different colors denote the term of service.

Another thing that opens the eyes of a man from the North is to see colored policemen in a city like Knoxville. It has been the privilege of the writer to see in this city mounted colored policemen riding by the side of white mounted policemen. Thus there are signs that multiply in this old country that indicate that our people are going forward and climbing up.

MISSISSIPPI'S NEGRO CRIMINAL CATCHER VISITS TOPEKA

Mr. Frank Walker, known throughout the Southland as the Black Sherlock Holmes, and the best of his race in that land of Jim Crow oppression and hatred of blacks to hold a commission as a regular detective, arrived here one day this week to transact some business with Gov. Geo. H. Hodges. He has landed Nathan Jacobs, an escaped murderer, who was convicted and sentenced to death but escaped. He followed Jacobs half way around the world, even on foreign soil, but was not successful until he reached Kansas City, Mo. He will carry him back to Mississippi where he will pay the penalty of his crime. Walker has been a detective for eighteen years—has never been injured or shot a man or arrested a woman. He makes a specialty of murderers, etc., and has never missed his mark. He carries letters from the governor of nearly every state in the South, and they all say that he is the genuine goods. Walker can neither read nor write, but is able to handle the most difficult problems that comes before him in his work. He was courteously received by the officers of this city, and the boys of the daily papers were generous in their allotment of space to him. In Kansas City, that ever sensational Post misquoted him and when the article was read to him, he became somewhat peeved and characterized it as a lie out of whole cloth. "I have never made a statement of that kind to any one," he said "and the Post has certainly done me a great injustice." We assured him that all was familiar with the Post and its method of dealing with white and black and

that no one paid the esteemed Post any serious attention. Mr. Walker was a boyhood friend of our townsman, Mr. K. K. Pinkston, who has served Topeka as a police officer for more than twenty years. Mr. Walker lectured to the students at the Topeka Industrial Institute before leaving. He says that twenty years success as

a criminal catcher is long enough, that he has passed the half century mark and as soon as he reaches his home at Mound Bayou, Miss., he is going to lead a pretty eighteen-year-old lass to the altar and settle down on a farm and dwell in peace. He leaves today for Kansas City where he will get his man and start for Dixie.

NEGRO POLICEMEN URGED BY NEGROES

Leader of Race in Birmingham

Suggests That Negro Peace Officers Would Prove More Efficacious in Fact

12-7-13

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 6.—"Too frequent outbursts of crime in which negroes figure, even though they are rimes of negroes against negroes, put the city to extra expense, make a bad name for the community and do not by any means predispose thinking people towards the progress and achievements of the negro." Thus spoke W. B. Driver, retiring president of the Birmingham Negro Business League, the most forceful negro organization in the community last night at the public installation of the newly elected officers.

In his address Driver reviewed the progress of the Business League in Birmingham and advocated the institution of negro police officers to ferret out negro criminals in the alleys and for the negro districts. This, he declared, should be worked out with care and precaution, taking special pains to see that the proper persons were engaged. Driver declared that C. First Johnson, of Mobile, head of the insurance company which he represented in Birmingham had instructed each of his representatives "to cooperate with the ministers and other missionaries of the negro race and with the city authorities to help fight against those things which did the negro most harm—sin, poverty, ignorance and superstition."

Other addresses were made by Oscar W. Adams, Robert W. Taylor, Dr. William P. Saunders, and the new president, B. L. Windham.

TAMMANY GETS SMALL VOTE IN NEGRO DISTRICT

The sworn statement of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, that the United Colored Democracy received \$9,000 during the recent Mayoralty campaign has set the politicians to thinking and figuring. Just how this sum was disposed of continues to be an animated topic for conversation. Harlem is regarded as the United

Colored Democracy's chief field of operation, and it is said that most of the money given by Tammany Hall was distributed in that section of the city. In the Thirty-first Assembly District where the colored vote is largest, the returns were as follows.

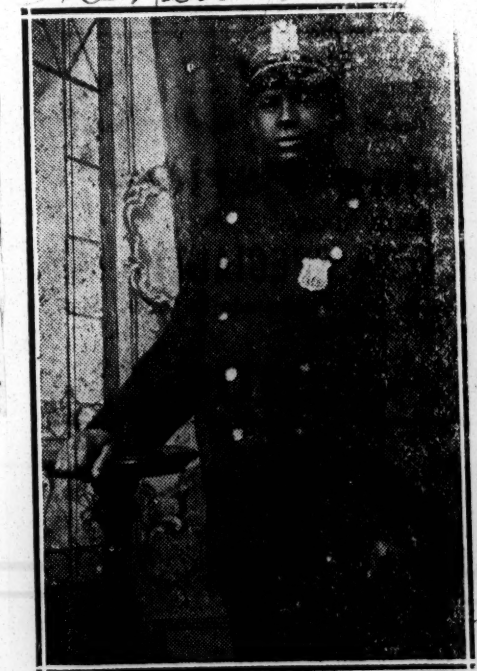
Fifteenth Election District, McCall, 87; Mitchel, 241; Sixteenth Election District, McCall, 37; Mitchell, 112; Seventeenth Election District, McCall, 57; Mitchel, 156; Eighteenth Election District, McCall, 57; Mitchell, 260; Nineteenth Election District, McCall, 44; Mitchel, 138.

These election districts are known as "colored districts" as nearly all the voters are colored. Politicians assert that if Tammany Hall gave the United Colored Democracy \$9,000 for campaign use, the small vote for McCall, in view of the large sum of money said to have been expended in district, is worthy of more than passing attention!

OFFICER HOLMES AS-SIGNED TO 28TH DISTRICT

On Monday Police Officer Robert H. Holmes, the new colored policeman, donned his suit of blue, decorated with a badge and brass buttons, and became a minion of the law in fact as well as in name. He has been assigned to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, where Police Officer Samuel H. Battle, the other col-

The New York Age.



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OFFICER ROBERT H. HOLMES
12-16-13.

ored policeman, formerly did duty and made a highly creditable record.

Police Officer Battle has been transferred from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Thirty-seventh Precinct, which is in the Harlem District. The station is at Lenox avenue and 131st street. Already he has made several arrests of incorrigible young men who infest the colored section and who are a nuisance in the community.